SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

A. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:1

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec5:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully renders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'11,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12-1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

PRAYER.

Prayer is the weary heart's desire
The sure relief of care;
It is to plead with God his word,
And find deliverance there;
It is to whisper every wish
To him who can fulfill;
A beggar coming to a King,
To ask whate'er he will.

The weakened saint may thus o'ercome
The strongest of his foes
He prays—his God a wall of fire
Around the suppliant throws;
He prays—and all his enemies
Away like smoke are driven;
He prays, and to the fainting one
Jehovah's strength is given,

Is sin the burden of the soul,
While struggling to be free?
Helpless he prays, and grace divine
Gives him the victory,
Is holiness the prize he seeks?
He can obtain it there;
For nothing is impossible
To wrestling faith and prayer,

The spirit teaches him to plead
The merits of the Lamb;
And feeblest prayer acceptance gains,
When perfumed with his name,
Prayer, uttered by that precious One,
Enters the court above,
Whence shining hosts the answers bear,
On rapid wings of love.

NEVER PUT OFF.

Whene'er a duty waits for thee,
With sober judgment view it,
And never idly *wish* it done;
Begin *at once*, and *do it*.

For Sloth says talsely, "By-and-by
Is just as well to do it;"
But *present* strength is *surest* strength;
Begin at once, and do it.

And find not lions in the way,
Nor faint if thorns bestrew it;
But bravely try, and strength will come,
For God will help thee do it.

Miscellaneous.

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

One of those little romances of which the French are so fond, has lately taken place in Paris, and is thus described in a journal: M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished *elegant*, well known not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his rare skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, a Mr. B., whom he had never seen, kept one of the most extensive ateliers of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him, with a view to make acquaintance.

Entering the counting room, he found a good natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him, and exclaimed:

"I suppose that you have also seen my advertisement, and come to apply for that situation as a designer?"

For a joke, M. Robert replied that he had. M. B. supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. M. Robert soon found that what Mr. B. really wanted, was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on extensive knowledge of the art. In a short time he produced a sketch, which suited the employer to a dot—"*a point.*"

M. Robert very gravely, engaged himself, exacting good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work rooms and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs and show the young ladies how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should have to be carried out himself—being very susceptible.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, "is not entirely devoid of attraction. Let us work."

M. Robert being an accomplished artist, delighted his employer, and he soon found a remarkable fascination in seeing his designs realized, in steel, silver, enamel or wood. He took a pleasure hitherto unknown in seeing his works in shop windows and finding them in the boudoirs of his friends. This workshop life was of course carefully concealed from "society," nor did his employer suspect that his artist was his landlord. But M. Robert soon found a more intense object of facination in the daughter of M. B. a young lady who also took part in the duties of the atelier. This damsel was as remarkable for her accomplishments as for her remarkable beauty, and M. Robert soon found that as regarded taste and culture in all matters which specially interested him, he had met with any one like her. Step by step, the pair fell in love, and little by little the artist so ingratiated himself with the father that the latter, after due deliberation, consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage, the old gentleman one day spoke of a dowry. "I shall give Maria fifty thousand francs," said he, with a little air of boasting. "Eh, *mon garcon?*"

"And I suppose," added M. Robert, gravely, "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well—I will."

This caused a peal of laughter, which was redoubled when the artist added:

"I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the building adjoining, on her."

But what was their amazement when M. Robert drew forth the title deeds, and said:

"You seem to forget that I am your landlord? Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. There was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up business. He declares that there is as much amusement in being useful as in amusing one's self.—*Exchange.*

A PITY TO HAVE AN EMPTY SEAT.

A few weeks ago a gentleman was obliged to go to a distant depot, at an hour when there was no conveyance thither. So, although very weary, and not strong, he was obliged to set out on a walk of two or three miles. After he had gone a little way, he was overtaken by a little boy in a carriage. The fine horse was at once reined in, and his owner said, with a smile, "I presume, sir, you are going but a short way; but this little fellow insisted on my taking you to ride with us. I told him I had no doubt you were going to the next station; but he said "The gentleman is a stranger father; it is very easy to ask him. It always seems to me such a pity to ride with an empty seat."

Now, that ride which cost the gentleman neither money, time, nor trouble was a real blessing to a weary minister of Christ; and he told him so when he thanked him and the dear boy who prompted the kind civility.

"It is a way he has, and always had, sir," replied the father. "From his cradle, he could never enjoy what he could not share with others. If he has any new gift or pleasure, his first thought is for those less favored. It is a way he got from his mother."

It was truly a beautiful "way" that boy had; and it should be a warning to all boys, and boy's mothers too, who hear of him. Remember this you who have horses at your control to use as convenience or pleasure:

"It is a pity to have an empty seat." Remember it mothers, when training your boys for lives of usefulness. The little things of to day will grow into great things of years to come. The boy who is selfish with his toys and his comforts will be so with his money and his sympathies when a man; for the heart grows harder rather than softer by the flight of time.

A carriage is not the only place where it "is a pity to have an empty seat." It is a pity to have one in the church or Sunday School: and there would be a less number so, if all the boys had the spirit of the little fellow of whom we have written. Say, with him, "It is easy to *ask!*" and then go among the boys you know, and urge them to fill an empty seat. You can do more in this way than your minister or your teacher can. Let every seat in the house of God and in Sunday School have a voice for you that shall send you out in the highways and hedges to compel less favored children to come in; and in so doing, you yourselves will receive a blessing. The noble boy who insisted on offering a ride to a stranger, thereby made a new friend who will never forget him, and who may return the kindness a hundred fold, in ways he little dreams of now; and better than this he pleased God, who commands us to be careful to entertain strangers, and reminds us that many in doing so have entertained angels unawares.—*Exchange.*

FASHIONABLE INVALIDISM.

Fanny Fern almost always writes practically and to the point. The following from her pen is well worthy the perusual of all whom it may concern:

I hope to live to see the time when it will be considered a *disgrace* to be such; when people with flat chests and stooping shoulders will creep round the backway, like other violators of known laws. Those who *inherit* sickly constitutions have my sincerest pity. I only request one favor of them, that they cease perpetuating themselves till they are physically on a sound basis. But a woman who laces so tightly that she breathes only by a rare accident: who vibrates constantly between the confectioner's shop and the dentist's office; who has ball robes and jewels in plenty, but who owns neither an umbrella nor a water-proof cloak nor a pair of thick boots; who lies in bed till noon, never exercises, and complains of 'total want of appetite,' save for pastry and pickles;—she is simply a disgusting nuisance. —Sentiment is all very nice; but, were I a man I would beware of a woman that 'couldn't eat.' Why don't she take a nice little bit of beefsteak with her breakfast, and a nice *walk*—not *ride*—after it? Why don't she stop munching sweet stuff between meals? Why don't she go to bed at a decent time, and lead a *clean, healthy* life? The doctors and confectioners have ridden in their carriages long enough, let the butchers and shoemakers take a turn at it. A man or a woman who 'can't eat' is never sound on any question. It is wasting breath to converse with them. They take hold of everything by the wrong handle. Of course it makes them very mad to whisper pityingly '*dyspepsia*,' when they advance some distorted opinion; but I always do it. They are not going to muddle my brain with their theories, because their internal works are in a state of physical disorganization. Let them go into a lunatic asylum and be properly treated till they can learn how they are put together, and how to manage themselves sensibly.

How I *rejoice* in a man or a woman with a chest; who can look the sun in the eye, and step off as if they had not wooden legs. It is a rare sight. If a woman now has an errand round the corner she must have a carriage to go there; and the men more dead than alive, so lethargic are they with constant smoking, creep into cars and omnibuses, and curl up in a corner, dreading nothing so much as a little wholesome exertion. The more 'tired' they are, the more diligently they smoke; like the women who, drink perpetual tea 'to keep them up.'

Keep them up! Heavens! I am fifty-five and I feel half the time as if I were just made. To be sure I was born in Maine, where the timber and the human race *last*, but I *don't* eat pastry, nor candy, nor ice-cream. I don't drink tea—bah! I *walk*, not ride. I own stout boots, and pretty ones too! I have waterproof cloak, and no diamonds. I like a nice bit of beefsteak, and anybody else who wants it, may eat pap. I go to bed at ten, and get up at six. I dash out in the rain, because it feels good on my face. I don't care for my clothes, but I *will* be well: and after I am buried, I warn you, don't let any fresh air or sunlight down on my coffin, if you don't want me to get up.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.

I have speculated a great deal on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of the gay circles, married as the world says, well. Some have moved in their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes, cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them as the young are sometimes carried away with similar feelings.

I love to get unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes meeting me in the pride of life; weaving a walking dream of future happiness, and persuade myself it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the not now forbidden tenderness; and how thrilling the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even their parting joys, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the gay to each other's quiet company.

I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom. I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on the graceful form as she moves about in the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces resigned into dignity and loveliness, chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her, and her fair children are grown about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.—*Exchange.*

THEY tell a good story of a trial justice in the town of Spenser, Mass., in relation to enforcing the prohibitory law. In one case a man was arranged for liquor selling—the article sold, being ale, thin, sour, and beady. The judge ordered the officer to bring along with the prisoner a pitcher of ale. The prisoner pleaded that he had not violated the law, the ale was not intoxicating. "We will see about that," said the justice: "you drink half of what is in the pitcher and I will drink the other half, and then I will adjourn the court until two o'clock (now ten) and see." The ale was divided and drank, and the court adjourned. On reassembling, short work was made of the case, "Guilty, and sentenced to three months."

MORAL beauty, the reflection of the soul in the countenance, is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. Those who look good cannot fail to be good-looking.

PARENTAL INFLUENCES.

There are but few married people who do not at times bring before each other the examples of their own parents as models of some excellence which they wish gently to hint the deficiency of in their own partners. The husband who has married the only child of some tender father will appreciate this. "*My father* used to do *thus* and *so*." And on the other hand the young lady who marries the son of a really neat, indefatigable housekeeper of the old school, may speak French and Italian, may sing, play and paint to perfection, but if the piano is not dusted, or the cloth soiled and awry, or the room disorderly, or the dinner ill cooked, she may hang her harp upon the willow, for his only accompaniment will be—"*My mother* never kept her house in this style."

It is true that persons of refinement and delicacy of feeling will usually avoid drawing such ungracious and often irritating contrasts, but the *feeling* will remain equally strong in such as have been blessed with excellent parents, and most devoted conjugal affection will scarcely serve to efface it in many instances. In fact, a deep philosophy lies underneath it, invaluable in its results to all the families of the earth. It is, that during the long years of youth and home life, there has been gradually maturing within each heart a beau ideal conception of family government—of what a father *ought to be*, and what a mother ought to be. In proportion as the family is well regulated, each child looks upon his own father as the most perfect of all fathers, and his own mother as the most excellent of all mothers. Silently this conviction has grown unconsciously until brought in contact with the conflicting idea of other family arrangements, and each settles down to do just as his parents did, except where he can or thinks he can improve. That is not a wise or well-governed family in which the child does not begin by considering his father the bravest, most noble, just and generous of men, and his mother the most tender, wise and judicious of women. It may not be absolutely true, but it is true *to that child*, as far as all practical purposes are concerned. And all through life, this intuitive disposition to look back to the models of our youth in all points and follow them, until we have found better models by which in part we modify our beau-ideal of excellence, is the grand conservative force by which all the results of past experience in the most important affairs of life is preserved.

WALKING AND TALKING.

There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able bodied of all ages—and that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was by our Creator designed to be carried on. "God breathed into man's nostril's the breath of life," previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk, with the mouth firmly closed and respiration carried on through the nostrils, instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the result of such persons sleeping with their mouths unclosed, and the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of when not engaged in conversation—preserving the lips in a state of firm but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atsmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and as it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the mouth, whilst it can only be supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the one adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouth open; for, besides the vacent appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precurser of coughs, colds and sore throats.—*Exchange.*

APHORISMS IN LOVE.—Women like men who flatter them; but love those who despise them. Every man, by the general law, loves all women; all women love one man. Men are by nature polygamists; women, monogamists. Magnificent lovers make wretched husbands, and excellent husbands the worst of lovers. Women become attached to men not for what men do for them, but what they do for men. Gratitude paves the way to their esteem, but selfishness opens the road to their love.—The smallest tenderness outweighs with a woman the greatest sacrifice. She will forget the hero who would die in her behalf, for the mere gallant who would give her caresses, and nothing more. When women's hearts are touched they are all kindred. The merest dowdy then become the sister of the prou dest duchess. Women desire to love, primarily, and men to be loved; hence, women idealize and men analyze, the objects of their affections. If a woman will not love you make her hate you, and she is half yours, for hate is too unnatural to her to last, and its first rebound is tenderness. and the, second passion. Men never love women whom they do not, understand and women never love men whom they do understand. "Forever," in the rhetoric of woman's affection is a sentimental hyper sole meaning a period of exactly two months.—*From the Galaxy.*

WHY WE SHAKE HANDS AND KISS.—A learned Theban gives us the solution of this frequently conjectured problem. In the first place it is a very old fashioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadad: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand." It is not merely an old fashioned custom; it is strictly a natural one and as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason if we only take pains to search for it. The animals cultivate friendship by the sense of touch as well as by the sense of hearing and sight; and for this purpose they employ the most sensative parts of their bodies. They rub their noses together or lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed; and after the manner of animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend, we also like to touch him, and promote the kindly feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the sensitive hands. Observe, too, how this principle is illustrated by another of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the mouth.

HOW A DIAMOND BRACELET WAS LOST AND WON.—A lady in Paris recently found in her muff a bracelet of great value—a splendid collection of diamonds and opals, worth thirty thousand francs. How it got there she could not imagine. Some evenings after, at a select party, she heard the Countess B——mourning over a lost bracelet, the description corresponding to that which had been so marvelously found. The lady produced it, and the countess was enraptured. At last she said:—"I have no idea how I lost it. I have been to the milliner's, the glove store, the fur store—" "The fur dealer's?". That suggested something. "Did you try on any muffs while you were there?" "Yes, several." "Was this one of them?" and the lady exhibited her own. "Yes; and I remember the man told me it had only been sent for repairs, and was not for sale." The mystery was explained.

UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

Leipzig, like nearly all of the German cities, exhibits an odd mixture of the old and new. You might walk for hours through the broad streets that constitute the great outer belt of the city without imagining that there are any other than modern houses to be found. Then the beautiful promenades, which are not laid out in the stiff, uniform French style of the days of Louis XIV., betray none of the marks of antiquity which are really so near at hand. But leave the promenades, and enter one of those narrow, dark streets that look uncomfortably like the necks of the black beer bottles that a cluster of red-capped students have just emptied at the out door table of the restaurant on the corner, and you almost immediately find yourself transported to the quaint architecture of the Middle Ages.

The University stands on a large open area. It was easy enough to tell where it was from the little clusters of students, with caps and watch bands of bright colors, who stood at the door-way, smoking and eating cherries. The Library is not as large as many others in Europe, but it is well arranged and kept in excellent condition. I was fortunate in being conducted through it by a very excellent young clergyman, who was connected with it. One of the treasures is a beautifully illuminated Hebrew MS. of the twelfth century. Two of the first printed Bibles, in clear type and on the finest vellum, keep each other company in a special case. The University was founded in 1409, by the German seceders from the Bohemian University of Prague. On the wall there hangs a portrait from life of John Huss, which the seceders brought with them. Near it there are the celebrated pictures of Luther and Melancthon, taken by Lucas Cratach, after their death—one of the miner's son who, with heavy pick and mighty muscle, brought up the rough quartz from its long concealment, the other of the skilful artificer, who knew how to polish the pure gold into forms of exquisite and lasting beauty.

The University has some of the foremost divines of Germany in its theological faculty. Tischendorf lectures on the Epistle to the Galatians twice a week; Luthard, Hofmann, Brueckner, Fricke, Tuch, and Holemann also give exegetical lectures. Kahnis and Fricke, have in hand systematic theology, and Kahnis and Lechler, historical theology. Delitzsch, of Erlangen, is to remove to Leipzig in the autumn, when he will take his place among them. I suppose it must be Delitzsch who draws the young Scotchmen to Erlangen. There are as many as eight of them there now.

I have given up all speculations as to the physical appearance of these leading men before seeing them, I had long ago pictured Kahnis to myself as a gray-haired, wiry, cross looking man. But on going to hear his early morning lecture on systematic theology, I found a short, stout, Spurgeon-looking man, with coal black hair, piercing eye, and a voice which, in its higher key, was harsh and rough. His manner and appearance were not attractive at first, but as soon as he laid aside his notes, and walked up and down his platform, as he elaborated his propositions, his voice softened down into real melody, his face became boyishly beautiful and smiling, and his language so terse and transparent, that the most inattentive could not refrain from listening, nor the dullest from comprehending. He explained the sin against the Holy Ghost as having been committed by the Pharisees, when they attributed Christ's miracles to the power of Satan. This had probably been heard by all of Kahnis's auditors many a time before, but he aroused them all when he said in ringing words: "The sin against the Holy Ghost may still be committed. He who has experienced the power of divine grace, and openly, wilfully, and defiantly attributes God's work to Satan's agency, commits the unpardonable sin. It can be done now as well as in Christ's time. If Luther at Worms had attributed the new revival of faith and life to any other than God, he would have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost." Kahnis, unlike most of his theological associates whom I have heard, stands, while lecturing, instead of sitting. To all appearances, he has many a good day before him, and he is one of those men who will work just as long as the day lasts.—*Methodist.*

"OWES ME A LIVING."—It is among men who try to get a living by some shift or trick of laziness that we hear the familiar words. "The world owes me a living." A loafer who never did a useful thing in his life, who dresses at the expense of his tailor, and drinks at the cost of his friends, always insists that the world owes him a living, and declares his intention to secure the debt. I should like to know how it is that a man who owes the world for every mouthful he ever ate and every garment he ever put on, should be so heavy a creditor in account with the world. The loafer lies about it. The world owes him nothing but a very rough coffin and a retired and otherwise useless place to put it in. The world owes a living to those who are not able to earn one —to children, to the sick, to the disabled and the aged—to all who, in the course of nature or by force of circumstances, are dependent; and it was mainly for the supply of the wants of these that men were endowed with the power to produce more than enough for themselves. To a genuine shirk the world owes nothing; and when he tells me, with a whine, that the world owes him a living, I am assured that he has the disposition of a highway robber, and lacks only his courage and his enterprise.—[J. G. Holland.]

WIT.—Almost all the great poets, orators and statesmen of all times have been witty. When wit is combined with sense and information; when it is softened by benevolence and restrained by strong principle; when it is in the hands of a man who can use and despise it who can be witty and something much better than witty; who loves honor, justice, decency, good nature, morality and religion, ten thousand times better than wit; wit is then a beautiful and delightful part of our nature. There is no more interesting spectacle than to see the effects of wit upon the different characters of men; than to observe it expanding caution, relaxing dignity, unfreezing coldness, —teaching age, and care, and pain to smile, —extorting reluctant gleams of pleasure from melancholy, and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society gradually bringing men nearer together, and, like the combined force of wine and oil, giving every man a glad heart and shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit, like, this is surely the flavor of the mind! Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and, support his life by tasteful food; but God has given us wit and flavor, and brightness, and perfumes, to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to "charm his pained steps over the burning marle."—*Sidney Smith.*

EARLY JEWISH SCHOOLS.—Eighty years before Christ, schools flourished throughout the length and breadth of the land; education had been made compulsory. While there is not a single term for "school" to be found before the captivity, there were by that time about a dozen in common usage. Here are a few of the innumerable popular sayings of the period, betokening the paramount importance which public instruction had assumed in the life of the nation:—"Jerusalem was destroyed because the instruction of the young was neglected." "The world is only saved by the breath of the school children." "Even for the rebuilding of the Temple the schools must not be interrupted." "study is more meritorious that sacrifice." "A scholar is greater than a prophet." "You should revere the teacher even more than your father. The latter only brought you into this world, the former indicates the way into the next. But blessed is the son who has learnt from his father; he shall revere him both as his father and his master; and blessed is the father who has instructed his son."—*Quarterly Review.*

MONEY GETTING.—Some people think that it is necessary to be mean and miserly in order to become wealthy. There never was a greater mistake. Any man of common intelligence may be prosperous if he chooses to labor diligently and faithfully in a calling which he thoroughly understands. Of course prudence is indispensible to success—prudence, mind, not niggardly meanness. The man, who commencing with little or nothing, has resolved to rise, must also resolve to sacrifice nothing to appearance. He cannot gain one true friend, nor obtain any popularity that will be really useful to him in his efforts to achieve independence, by endeavoring to seem to have that which he has not. The world is shrewder than Pretension supposes it to be. It is a curious world—looks sharply into people's private affairs, and if an individual makes a show beyond his means, soon discovers and distrusts him. No one who has a fortune to make, or who desires to receive even a moderate competence, can afford to incur the world's distrust. Therefore, if you are at the foot of the ladder and want to mount, go up in your work day guise and don't effect purple and fine linen.

NEWSPAPER POWER.—"Thirty years ago," says Wilkes' Spirit, "the senators ruled America: to day it is ruled by the editors.', It adds; "There is a class of men among bankers and merchants and lawyers who affect a condescension toward the journalist which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that he sells their goods, furnishes all their facts, and presents them gratuitously with opinions. They do not know, as Jay Cooke does, that the newspapers of America hold two thousand millions of national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to the war. They do not know that the newspapers of America will nominate the Presidency, determine the election, dictate the legislation of Congress, and decide whether Andrew Johnson is to be impeached. Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which is the reason why we give this special weak."

RUSTIC ECONOMY.—A stout, hungry lumber man, from the interior of Maine, who had been deprived for several weeks of his usual quantum of good things which make up the principal daily meal, went into a hotel in Portland the other day, when dinner was preparing, and very seriously inquired the price of a dinner. "Fifty cents," said the landlord. "And what do you charge for a breakfast?" said the half-starved countryman. "Twenty-five cents." "Well then I guess I'll take a breakfast."

SOME one who has seen Jules Favre on the tribune describes him as a "very handsome man, 69 years of age, of gigantic stature, with thick bushy hair, ample gray beard, commanding forehead, and large blue eyes." He might have added that the "bushy hair" is usually in picturesque disorder.

Religious.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

"I am not good enough to become a member of the church. This is the readiest excuse for those unwilling to confess the name of Jesus before men. Let us paraphrase the words. "I am not good enough to try to be saved from death." "I am not good enough to learn how to please God." "I am not good enough to ask God to help me to do his will." "I am not good enough to unite with vile sinners in striving to escape from hell." As well might a young man decline to enter a machine shop to learn the machinist's art because he cannot now make a complete steam engine. As well might a school boy refuse to enter the academy because he does not perfectly understand all the branches taught there. You are not to enter the church as a *perfect* Christian. By no means; for the church is our school, to prepare us for the duties and privileges of that higher life beyond the clouds. You must first be a beginner, perhaps even a bungler, but in course of time, by the discipline you undergo in church, through the providence of God, you shall be *made* perfect. Through faith and baptism you may become a child of God. Then you may labor to attain to the full stature of a man in Christ Jesus. The worst man needs most of all the helps which the church affords in preaching and the sacraments.

You fear that you will bring disgrace upon the church, and discredit upon the cause of Christ? That is the language of unbelief. Christ gives us to understand that His grace is sufficient for us. He promises the aid of the Holy Spirit to all that believe: yet you think that God cannot or will not aid you sufficiently to make you worthy of His love. I fear the true secret is that you are unwilling to expend the time and labor necessary in the contest with sin and Satan. If you "join church" with honest motives, and a desire to do that which is well pleasing in the sight of the Lord. He will enable you so to live that you may be an example to your fellows and an ornament to the church.

Your fears are based on observation? So many attach themselves to the church and soon become apostates from the faith? The world has a proverb to shame you; "nothing risked, nothing gained." Truly you have not the spirit of Moses, who, "when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt; for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward." When you believe the promises of God with respect to those who love Him, and when you hunger and thirst after righteousness, then such skeptical fears will have no place in your bosom. The man who refuses to leave a burning house because he fears that he cannot maintain his respectability in the world without, is insane. So are you morally insane.—*Exchange.*

THE WORD OF GOD ABIDETH FOREVER.

We find the following beautiful thought in the *North British Review*:

"It is a matter of congratulation that the Bible has passed triumphantly through the ordeal of verbal criticism. English infidels of the last century raised a premature pearl over the discovery and publication of so many various readings. They imagined that the popular mind would be rudely and thoroughly shaken, that Christianity would be placed in imminent peril of extinction, and that the Church would be dispersed, and ashamod at the sight of its Magna Charta. But the result has blasted all their hopes, and the oracles of God are found to have been preserved in immaculate integrity.

The storm which shakes the oak only loosens the earth around its roots, and its violence enables the tree to strike its roots deeper in the soil.

So it is that Scripture has gloriously surmounted every trial. These gather around the Bible a dense "cloud of witnesses," from the ruins of Ninevah and the vallev of the Nile; from the slabs and bas reliefs of Sennacherib, and tombs and monuments of Pharaoh; from rolls of Chaldee paraphrast, and Syrian versionists; from the cells and libraries of monastic scribes, and the dry and dusty labors of scholars and antiquarians.

Our present Bibles are undilvted by the lapse of ages. Her oracles written amid such strange diversity of time, place and condition—among the sands and cliffs of Arabia, the fields and hills of Palestine—in the palaces of Babylon, and in the dungeons of Rome—have come to us in such unimpaired fullness and accuracy, that we are placed as advantageously towards them as the generation which hung on the lips of Jesus, as he recited a parable on the shores of the Galilean lake, on those churches which received from Paul or Peter one of their epistles of warning exposition.

Yes! the river of life, which issues out from beneath the throne of God and the Lamb, may as it flows through so many countries, sometimes bear with it the earthly evidences of its conquests, but the great volume of its waters has neither been diminished, nor dimmed in its transparency nor bereft of its healing virtue.—*Exchange.*

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—When a son forsakes his father's house, when he refuses to comply with his entreaties to return, when he chooses to endure all the evils of poverty rather than return, we are ready to suspect that his father must be a very disagreeable, unlovely, or

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Bedford County will meet in their several election districts on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House at Bedford on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Two delegates will be elected from each election district.

This Convention will offer names for the following offices: Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the Legislature, and nominate a county ticket to be supported by the Republican party of the County, at the coming election. A County Committee will also be formed for the coming year, besides other important business that may come before the Convention.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y. Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

OUR CANDIDATES.

A more acceptable ticket than that placed in nomination by the Republican Convention at Chicago, has never been before the American people. Instead of the trickery and rivalry incident upon such occasions, the delegates to the Chicago Convention assembled to declare officially the will of the people, long before known to the whole country. The nomination of Grant was the mere formality of recording the long before expressed will of the people. Without solicitation or effort of any kind on his part, he is nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people, by the unanimous voice of all who stood by the country in her hour of peril. No candidate since Washington has been placed in nomination for the Presidential office, by so unanimous an expression of the public sentiment. The nomination of Schuyler Colfax, the candidate for Vice President, is every where received with unqualified approval, and altogether a more popular and acceptable ticket, has never invited the suffrages of the American people. Men of the people, and having risen from the humbler walks of life, by virtue of their own merit, they are truly representative men, exhibiting in their own careers the peculiar characteristics of our Republican government, where all are offered an equal chance in the race of life, and where genuine merit and stern integrity, may and can exalt from the lowest to the highest places in the land. Grant, the sturdy son of a veteran pioneer, trained to a laborious and industrious life, having risen to be the first General of his age, beloved and trusted as his country's deliverer, and Colfax, the poor printer boy, having become the wise statesman, the unimpeachable patriot, equal to every emergency, constitute a ticket that no opposition can withstand, and which will be elected in next November, by one of the largest and most overwhelming majorities that has ever signalized a Presidential election. Even the opposition already concede, without qualification, the personal popularity of the candidates, as well as the strength of the platform upon which they stand.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted at Chicago, like the candidates placed in nomination, meets with the most unanimous approval. Our readers will find it in full in another column, and none should fail to give it a careful perusal. Liberal, patriotic and progressive, it must command the approval of all good and true citizens. It denounces repudiation in every shape as a national crime, advocates the equalization and reduction of the national taxes, as rapidly as consistent with the best interests of the country, advocates strict economy in the administration of our national affairs, guarantees impartial suffrage in the Southern States, and leaves the question in the loyal States, to the people of each to decide for themselves; approves the re-construction policy of Congress, favors the encouragement of foreign emigration, and proclaims the binding obligation of the country to provide for widows and orphans of the brave men who sacrificed their lives upon the alter of their country's liberties. Every section appears so eminently proper, right and just, that we can scarcely understand how any one, having the welfare of the whole country at heart, can find fault with it. Our party platforms indicate our national progress and it affords us gratification to assure our readers that our march is unmistakably onward. Higher claims to the support of the people have never been set forth by any party than those now embodied in the platform and record of the National Union Republican party now before the people. Let it receive the hearty, unanimous support of all who love their country and desire to promote her welfare and prosperity.

IMPEACHMENT.

On Tuesday the 26th inst. the United States Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, voted on the second and third articles with the same result as on the eleventh article. This we presume closes the impeachment proceedings for the present. If Johnson, warned by his narrow escape, behaves with any reasonable degree of prudence, he will doubtless be permitted, without further molestation, to finish his presidential term.

We are now in position to judge as to the merits of impeachment, and as to whether or not, Congress was justified in presenting articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, and bringing him to trial. In view of all the facts and the result, we have no hesitation in declaring that the impeachment, was, not only a warrantable proceeding, but that the House of Representatives would have been derelict in its duty, if it had not brought the President to trial. True he has not been convicted. He was saved by a single vote. How that vote was obtained is yet to be learned. Those best qualified to ascertain believe it to have been bought for a round price. The bought bribed wretch who cast that vote will be pilloried in history, as a vile ingrate who, forgetful of his duty to his country and his constituents, for a price, consented to consign himself to lasting infamy, in order to save a traitorous President from a well merited disgrace. That thirty-five Senators, out of fifty four, [illegible] a sworn jury, after a patient [illegible]ction, and that it only failed by one vote, and that vote obtained by bribery, is a fact of no small significance. The record will go into history, not to the discredit of those who instituted the proceedings, but of him who, by his high handed outrages made them necessary, and of those who first by their votes and resolutions declared impeachment necessary and then stultified themselves by voting for acquittal. Whether such men as Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler and Van Winkle, voted for acquittal from personal motives of any kind whatever, or from an honest conviction of right, time alone will tell! If from the former, the disgrace will be upon their own heads for betraying country as well as party! If from the latter, it will be to their credit, and at the same time demonstrate the fact, that while the Republican party had men, who could fairly and honestly try the President and vote on the merits of the case, independent of party and politics, the copperhead party failed to show a single Senator, who could so far forget party, as to vote guilty on a single article, but constantly and persistently voted solid for the side which seemed to favor the party on every petty question from the beginning to the end of the trial.

The honor, the integrity and the patriotism of the Republican party has been abundantly sustained by its representatives, and though the President has escaped conviction, the country has been greatly benefited. While the trial was progressing, the President at least desisted from obstructing the work of re-construction, which has been going on quietly, peacefully and successfully, so that now, one half the lately rebellious States, are ready to ask admittance into the Union, with new Constitutions, conforming to the changed condition of affairs. The trial has also demonstrated that our Republican government is strong enough, in the wisdom and common sense of its people, to bring to trial, even its highest officers, without internal tumult or revolution. The demonstration to the world of this fact alone, was sufficient to recompense us for whatever suspense during the trial or disappointment at the result, we may have, at any time, felt. As for its effect upon the party and its prospects, our enemies are welcome to all the capital they can make out of it. The Republican party is stronger to-day for its courage in attempting, by due course of law and in accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution, to remove a bad man and a miserable debauchee from an office, whose dignity he had shamefully disgraced and whose duties and privileges he had outrageously abused. Though a single vote saved him from conviction and removal by the Senate, he stands to-day convicted and disgraced by the verdict of an overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens, while the Republican party stands vindicated and justified in its acts by the vote of the Senate and the verdict of the people. It could not have done less and discharged its duty, and the country is safer and stronger to-day for that act. The only cause that can ever bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a patriotic American citizen will be, not that the nation impeached its President, but, that it had a President that deserved impeachment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Legislative Suggestion.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The nominations by the Chicago Convention are received hereabouts with great satisfaction, and the platform is all that could be desired. With Grant and Colfax, the successful general and the successful statesman, we will firmly re-establish the Union, and administer the Government in the interest of Freedom and not as the subservient tools of slave-driving aristocrats, who falsely profane the name of Democracy.

I see by your paper that on SATURDAY, the 6th of JUNE, the different townships are to elect delegates to meet in Convention on the 9th of JUNE, and nominate the NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET for Bedford Co. The people ought to turn out and elect their best men for delegates, so that we may have a good ticket fairly nominated by the people themselves. And let me urge upon the Republican Party the claims of our one-legged soldier, CAPTAIN JOHN S. STUCKEY, for the Legislative nomination. Two years ago he was bid stand aside because Fulton county claimed the Representative. Like a good soldier he obeyed orders. Now his turn has come, Harrison Township intends to do her whole duty, but with CAPTAIN STUCKEY on the ticket we will do more. The man who lost his leg for the country is the man that can run well with us. Yours Truly, VOX POPULI.

HARRISON TP. MAY 25, 1868.

From Washington.

Impeachment—The "Doubtfuls"—Chief Justice Chase—The Feeling in Washington, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 19th., 1868.—DEAR INQUIRER:—Impeachment is much embarrassed, but we can oust Andy yet; and after all, as it was to be so, it was better that the vote was taken on the 11th Article, because it compelled the "doubtfuls" to record their names on the lasting records of Congress, as *yes* or *no*, and we know our enemies. It unmasked the traitors, and we know how to deal with them.

Since the death of Mr. Lincoln, I was never so shocked, astounded and indignant, as when I saw those renegades, (whose names are too infamous to mention), array themselves with Johnson, democracy, treason, assassins, Ku Klux murderers, and the enemies of the country of all names and kinds. And Chase, the Chief Justice, will stoop to dabble in infamy, equal to that of Arnold's, and, in "bargain and corruption" for personal aggrandizement, mulitate his country, divide his party, and sell his honor for all time.

Cursed be the names of men who at this critical juncture of affairs, will interpose ambitious projects before the salvation of their country, when it lies bleeding at their feet; and like Chase bargain to keep the bleeding wound agape, sell his honor, and make merchandise of the blood of his countryman, to elevate him to the Presidency. This is what he did, and corruptly bargained with seven Republican Senators to join him in this infamous plot, at the price of his country's life and his own honor. And yet we are told, these Senators were voting on their oaths and consciences, and did their duty. "Honorable Senators!" conscientious Judges! they bring their verdict strictly according to the law and the facts. O, honor! was ever thy name outraged in like manner before? Was ever so infamous a crime committed in the name of Liberty?

But if the remainder of their miserable days as Senators can atone for so wicked a conspiracy, and reconcile their acts with any conscientious view of the matter, we can endure it; for in a short time they will be brought face to face, with the Bill to admit six new States, and *will* they, *dare* they, vote to exclude them; or can they "conscientiously" vote to admit twelve new Senators, who will sit in judgment against them, as they have judged?

Mr. Trumbull will frame Civil Rights Bills, and enter himself as the champion of equal rights, defend his (now repudiated) offspring against Executive maltreatment with invincible force of argument, denounce the President as a usurper and would be dictator, and when the President is indicted for a breach of the laws he voted for, in a "conscientious" spirit, as Constitutional, he turns his back on his conscientious record and votes for his acquittal.

A resonable spirit of difference of opinion is to be tolerated, but such a complete transformation of character, from the mailed champion of constitutional liberty, to the miserable masked gorgon of conspiracy, can only be accounted for by a birthright of weakness, and a manhood of treachery, where self preferment or gold is a more powerful monitor than conscience.

But to none of these recreant Senators fall so great a share of odium as to Fowler of Tennessee. The only hope of a loyal sovereign State.

Patterson is a weak sycophantic parasite, and is sold to the Executive, but "Fowler is a man above personal interests, a sound constitutional lawyer," and we know he is all right.

But when the scale of human rights hung level, and the question is put, what says Tennessee? Guilty or not guilty! Fowler falls also, a miserable parasite, selling his State for less than gold. But the end is not yet. W. C.

THE CONVENTION.

Grant Nominated by Acclamation.

Colfax Nominated for Vice President.

THE PLATFORM.

ENDORSEMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH.

Loyal States to Decide the Question for themselves.

Repudiation Denounced.

IMPEACHMENT APPROVED.

ANDREW JOHNSON ARRAIGNED.

No Denunciation of Senators.

Protection of American Citizens.

SPEECHES BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 20, Last evening and this forenoon the different delegations were gathered at their several headquarters completing their arrangements for to-day's work, and before noon they began to move toward the Opera House, and to file into the seats assigned by the Committee of arrangements, who were designated by badges, and took charge of the internal arrangements of the hall. Before noon the building was packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were shut out who had hoped, at the last moment, to manage to obtain admittance, and many of whom had come long distances. At quarter past eleven the doors were thrown open, and the delegates began to pour in through the main entrance. Only a few States, Ohio, Minnesota, and one or two others, came at first and took possession of the seats assigned to them. The spectators, who did not enjoy the prerogative of reserved seats, came in greater numbers, and the first rows of the upper circles were filled with people at once. The immense stage was assigned exclusively to the officers of the convention and to the representatives of the press, numbering in all some seven hundred. The wings and flats were removed from their places and re-arranged into a continuous flat wall on either flank. The rear was covered with the stars and stripes, while a splendid canopy of red, white, and blue overhung the whole, from rear to front, and from right to left. The rear part of the stage was lighted by an immense chandelier of two hundred burners. For the occupancy of the chairman the showy chair of state belonging to the theatrical properties of the Opera House was placed in the front centre. This manifestation of a disposition on the part of somebody to impart something of the nature of pageantry to the occasion was soon rebuked by the removal of the chair and the substitution of another of a less imposing appearance—an action which was greeted with applause by those who witnessed it.

At 12½ o'clock, Govenor Ward, the chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order, and an impressive silence fell on the vast audience, only interrupted by the nervous clicking of the telegraphic instruments. On the stage, cheers were given as General Grant's father was escorted to the stage, and afterwards, when Bishop Simpson commenced his prayer, the audience rose *en masse*. With bowed heads they continued standing until he had finished, and many joined with him when, at the close of his truly eloquent supplication, he repeated the Lord's Prayer. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, was then nominated for temporary chairman, and was unanimously elected. Gen. Schurz's speech, accepting the position, was characteriscally eloquent, and consistently Radical with his previous record. The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the Southern States, as well as Colorado, were admitted to full participation in the proceedings. California and Maryland, from each of which States there are two sets of delegates, were not allowed to appoint members of the committee. The Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, and the convention took a recess until five o'clock. Among the novel features of the session was the appearance on the floor of ten or twelve colored delegates from the Southern States. The most imposing feature was the enthusiastic demonstrations of favor towards the soldiers and sailors. Governor Fairchild, as president of their convention, yesterday presented their recommendation of the nomination of General Grant, which he did in a manner well calculated to infuse enthusiasm, which was evidently lacking in the morning session. After reading the recommendation, he briefly foreshadowed the unanimity with which the soldiers and sailors of the country would follow their old leader to victory in the coming campaign against the enemy as they did during the war. General Sickles and Logan were frequently applauded and called on for speches, but declined.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the second day the Convention was called to order by the President, who announced that the Committee on Resolutions had just sent word that they would not be ready to report before 11 o'clock.

The Opera House was literally filled to overflowing with people, and thousands were on the streets unable to get in. Grant's father was on the platform, and there was a brilliant array of ladies in the dress circle.

General Palmer, of Illinois, made a stirring speech. His allusions to impeachment were greeted with applause. He said the Baltimore Convention had made a mistake in 1864. Had a proper man been nominated for Vice President, Abraham Lincoln would be in Washington the 4th of March, to welcome General Grant. It was the duty of the Convention to make such a nomination for Vice President as will leave no temptation for the assassination of General Grant.

The Committee on Resolutions appeared, and their Chairman reported. They congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress; declare a guarantee by Congress of the right of suffrage to all the loyal people in the South due, and that it must be maintained; denounce all forms of repeudiation as a national crime [great cheering]; the national obligations must be paid in letter and spirit; taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as possible; the redemption of the national debt should be extended over a long time; reducing the rate of internal tax whenever it can be honorably done; the Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; the corruption and extravagance fostered by Andrew Johnson should be reformed; deplored the death of Lincoln and the accession of Johnson, and denounce the latter as an usurper and violator of law, having obstructed reconstruction, and was justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors [prolonged cheers]; repudiates the feudal doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be deprived of liberty when abroad, except for violation of law; eulogizes the soldiers and sailors—their bounties are obligations never to be forgotten; their widows and orphans are the nation's wards; immigration should be fostered by a liberal and just policy; and declare that the Convention sympathizes with all oppressed people struggling for their rights. A great sensation has been caused by the adoption of a resolution that the Convention shall continue its organization and come together at the call of the President.

A unanimous motion was made to proceed to ballot for President, and Mr. Logan, in the name of the loyal people and soldiers of the Republic, nominated U. S. Grant. The whole Convention rose to their feet, amidst great cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The applause was prolonged. Three cheers were given for General Grant, and the bands played "Hail to the Chief." As the States were called each voted for General Grant. Georgia's vote was announced by Governor Brown, who said that Georgia Republicans, many of whom were original Secessionists, recognized the maxim—"Enemies in war—in peace, friends." During the progress of the call, each successive vote was received with great enthusiasm. General Sickles, rising to cast the New York vote, was received with cheers. The Territories were also called, each having two, except Colorado, which was allowed six. The Chair announced 650 votes, all for Grant. [Great cheering.] As the vote was announced a new drop curtain in the rear of the stage was uncovered, presenting a fine picture of General Grant, supported by liberty. The demonstrations of enthusiasm on the announcement of the nomination were overwhelming. Red, white and blue pigeons flew through the opera house; the band played "Hail to the Chief," and five thousand people rose and sung, with the bands playing, "Rally Around the Flag," and then gave eighteen cheers.

Mr. Scofield moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President, a counter motion for a recess being rejected.

Mr. Wood, of Kentucky, nominated ex-Attorney General Speed.

Mr. Sands, of Maryland, nominated J. A. J. Creswell.

Mr. Forney nominated ex-Governor Curtin.

The following were also put in nomination; James Harlan, of Iowa; W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hamlin, of Maine.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Wade, 149; Fenton, 132; Wilson, 119; Colfax, 148; Harlan, 16; Kelly, 6; Creswell, 14; Pomeroy, 1; whole number, 648; necessary to a choice, 325.

The fifth ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. The vote was as follows; Colfax 529, Wade 42, Wilson 11, Fenton 75. Necessary to a choice 326. Before the vote was announced all the States except New York and Ohio declared unanimously in favor of Colfax.

The platform as adopted by the Convention is as follows:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles.

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. [Cheers.]

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the south was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. [Cheers.]

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime, [prolonged cheers,] and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law, under which it was contracted. [Applause.]

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt, is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions, which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, has usurped high legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace liberty and life of the citizen has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional, has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that, because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are in the words of the people a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and injust policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares its sympatny with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

Gen. Schurz then read the following, and asked the Convention to adopt it, as an independent resolution.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. (Cries of "good," "good.")

Gen. Schurz said: That is my first amendment. It seems to me that the platform of the Republican party ought to contain at least a recognition of the great charter of our rights and liberties, the Declaration of Independence. I would therefore move that the following resolution be added to those already reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declararion of Independence as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Col. McClure, by a unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Gooch, of Mass. asked, that these resolutions by unanimous consent may be made part of the platform which had just been adopted.

Mr. Warner, of Alabama, said:—As a soldier of the Republic, who fought four years to subdue the rebellion, and now, as an Alabama Republican, I desire to third that resolution as expressing the sentiments of the Republicans of the un-reconstructed States.

The resolutions were then adopted.

The Convention then adjourned with cheers for the ticket and the platform.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

How the Nominations are Received.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS,

Governor Bullock congratulated General Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax on Thursday by telegraph, as follows:

BOSTON, MASS., May 22.

General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C,—Accept my congratulations upon the unanimity and enthusiasm of your nomination. Massachusetts will support you in victories to come, as in victories past;

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Governor.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Washington, D. C.:—I rejoice in your nomination. You have no better or more cordial friends anywhere than in Massachusetts. We will contribute our full share in the harvest of November next.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Governor.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

With the best men for our candidates, and with righteousness embodied in the platform and emblazoned upon the people may, with confidence, be called upon to work vigorously. The success of this ticket, in November, will make certain the final success at the ballot box of the cause which was made gloriously successful, in part, on the battle-field by our soldiers.

[From the Boston Journal,]

We are persuaded also, that this ticket, so responsive to the instincts of the people, will command much more than a mere party support—that it will appeal to all who are tired of dissension and long for peace; to all who would hasten the return of the prosperity which can come only from a wise and firm administration of the Government at this juncture; to all, in short, who love their country above personal or partisan ends, and who, rallying in one grand array, extending from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall carry General Grant into the Presidency by an overwhelming vote.

[From the Whilmington (Del.) Commercial.]

We remember some popular and excellent nominations in the past, but we say with confidence and positiveness that none better than these, none more claimed the support of the American people.

The New York *Post*, which has for some time past been rather cool in its support of the Republican party, cordially approves both of the candidates and the platform. Of the former it says:

General Grant's character has had a fair and full development through the varied experiences of the last three or four years. Prosperity has not changed his simple habits or his dislike of ostentation and show. Flattery and political intrigue have not made him arrogant, or led him to step outside the proper limits of his duty. If he is elected to the Presidency, the people may confidently count upon an economical administration; upon the strict maintenance of order, and the faithful and rigorous administration of the laws; and upon the selection of the best men in the country to fill the various offices of the Government.

The nomination of Mr. Colfax for the Vice Presidency will, we believe, be received with more general consent and pleasure than could have been got for any other. He is a man of integrity, of experience in public affairs, of sound patriotism, and of so fair and friendly a disposition, so impartial a judgment that though he has been Speaker of the House in a time of unexampled political excitement and bitterness, he has secured the respect and friendly regard of his political opponents, as well as those of the party of which he has so long been a most earnest and zealous adherent.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Grant and Colfax will go well together, and there is evidence in their lives that each has peculiar fitness for the place for which he is named. General Grant is an executive man, reserved in words, but prompt to act, quiet in conduct, but decided in principle. He does that which he has to do without noise and confusion, and with little wear and tear. There is no "fuss and feathers" about him, and he bears the greatest responsibilities with the ease of a conscious master of the situation. The popular instinct that has turned to him at this exigent time, as the fit occupant of the Executive office of the nation has not been wanting in intelligence, and has been instructed and confirmed continually by the current history of the country.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

We place at the head of our columns this morning the names of the men who will be elected President and Vice President of the United States next November—General Ulysses S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax! And we do it with the full conviction that no happier, no more fitting and no stronger combination could have been made with any two men in America. The Convention could not possibly have done better. We do not see how it could have done so well. For once, we may say, that absolutely the best men have been selected—a thing that rarely happens in a political convention.

* * * * * * * * *

As to the platform, it will be seen that it embraces the strong and distinctive planks, upon which the great Union party of the country, in and out of Congress, have stood since the end of the rebellion. It is safe and strong and broad; one that every honest and loyal man can stand on.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

There is something truly grand in the nominations. Both of the candidates are of the people, made such by the people, and it needs only honesty of purpose in them, of which there is no doubt, to carry out the will of the people. We heartily concur in those nominations, and we uphold and defend them now and henceforth.

But the final and most important act of the great Convention was to construct and adopt a platform guaranteeing a republican form of government throughout the whole realm.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The battle cry rises from myriad voices mingling as one. The standards are full high advanced, and borne by leaders tried and trusted. Invincible hosts will rally around them from every village and every hamlet in the land. Victory advances to meet them, and the establishment of peace is sure. The great questions of the time have been settled—the destiny and stability of the Government is surely established—From this time forth the Republican party will become consolidated, and all the glorious fruits of years of conflict will be eventually gathered in ripened perfection. All honor to the Chicago Convention.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"Grant and Colfax" is a ticket that will sweep the country with the power and earnestness that swelled the majority for Lincoln and Hamlin when their names went forth from the Chicago Wigwam eight years ago.

* * * * * * *

Illinois has not polled a full vote since 1860. Since then she has added a million to her population. Thousands of soldiers who were not permitted by the Copperheads to vote in 1864 will vote in 1868 for Grant and Colfax. Thousands of young men who will give their first vote for a President will vote this fall in Illinois for Grant, and against repudiation, and treason, and rebellion, and nullification, and the right of States to do as they please, and against all the other dangerous doctrines of the Democratic party.

[From the New York Herald.]

In U. S. Grant, the General-in-Chief of the army, and in Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, the Republican party has placed a strong, cohesive and popular Presidential ticket before the people. Grant, the great Captain of the age, has also proved that in the administration of the civil affairs of a peace establishment he possesses those rare endowments of practical statesmanship which qualify him for all the responsibilities of the Executive head of the Government in any emergency. It is the general impression among the American people that in his hands their interests and the honor and prosperity of the country will be safe. His associate, Speaker Colfax, for one of his age, is a man of great experience and superior abilities and sagacity in our political affairs, and in the event of a call to the White House to fill the unexpired term of his colleague, no doubt can be entertained that he will give us a good administration. Nor is the flattering reputation of these limited to the United States, for it is substantially the same abroad as at home. The news of their nomination will strengthen the confidence of the friends in "the great Republic" over all the world—on the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, the Neva and the Danube, and from the mighty Amazon, rolling its flood of waters down the equatorial line, to the Imperial Yang-tse-Kiang of China, "the son of the sea." Nor will that honest faith in American securities at Frankfort-on-the Main be weakened with the prospect of the transfer from and after the 4th of March, 1869, of the reins of our Government to Grant and Colfax.

The Chicago Convention could not have chosen a better ticket. The President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. Wade, who led the list of Vice Presidential aspirants on the first two or three ballots, would have been to Grant as heavy a load to carry as was the Old Man of the Sea to Sinbad the Sailor; and Fenton, the next highest competitor of Colfax, would also have been a dead weight. Colfax, on the other hand, gives that positive strength and consistency to the ticket which makes it a unit and expands the circle of its influence. He has had the valuable training of a newspaper editor—a vocation which is in this country the best of schools for an aspiring politician. It teaches him all the ins and outs of the profession and how to avoid those shoals and bars upon which so many of our greatest statesmen have foundered. The rail splitter and the tailor were a powerful team, but the tanner and the editor will match them. There is "nothing like leather," and the newspaper is the third estate of the nineteenth century. Grant and Colfax are a strong ticket, and they are provided with a movable extension platform on the negro suffrage question and on the money question, which will accommodate all comers of all shades of opinion.

From the Boston Transcript.

Hon. Henry Wilson is in Boston to-day, having accompanied his family home from Washington. He takes his defeat for the Vice Presidency quite philosophically, as he thinks men are of small account when compared with the success of a great cause. He is much pleased with the platform adopted at Chicago, and speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Colfax, as a gentleman of deserved popularity, and pure and stainless life. No man, Mr. Wilson thinks, could be named who would bring greater strength to the ticket. The Senator expressed to day the opinion he has held and often expressed during the past seven months, that the Republicans will carry three fourths of the States at the Presidential election, and have nearly if not quite a hundred majority in the next House of Representatives.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Opinions of the Press—Reception of the News—Congratulations to the Nominees.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Sun* says the Chicago ticket is a strong one, and will receive the enthusiastic support of the Republican party.

The *Times*, while generally approving of the platform, thinks, as a matter of policy, not less than propriety, that the whole subject of impeachment should have been evaded.

The *Herald* says the platform is a work of some ingenuity. Like an old campaigner the Convention moves with a bold step where the ground is found, but treads cautiously and gingerly over the boggy places.

The *Commercial* supports the ticket, regarding it as insuring victory in advance, and expresses gratification over the defeat of Fenton. It condemns the second and eighth section of the platform, and cordially approves of the balance thereof.

The *Post* eulogises the ticket, and says that the resolutions, whatever faults a minute criticism might detect in the language or in the form of some of them, are, as a whole, an explicit and satisfactory declaration of the general sense of justice as applied to the living questions of the day.

The *World* says the ticket would have been a strong one five months ago, as it is completely western and wholly Radical, Grant is without a popular equal, but, a successful military career covers a multitude of defects. Colfax is perhaps the most popular man in his party. On the whole the ticket is not a strong one.

The *Tribune* predicts Grant's electoral and popular majorities will exceed those of Lincoln over M'Clellan. He will receive more votes from reconstructed rebels than any other man in the country. Under the auspices of Grant and Colfax our country is to achieve speedy restoration to its former fraternity.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Just before the adjournment of the Republican National Convention, the roll of States was called and each delegation announced its appointment of a member to form one of the Republican National Executive Committee. The following is a complete and correct list of the committee. The list in the morning papers contained many inaccuracies:

Alabama: James P. Stow; Arkansas: Bengamin F. Rice; California: George C. Gorham; Connecticut: Henry H. Starkweather; Delaware: Edward G. Bradford; Florida: S. B. Conover; Georgia: J. H. Caldwell; Illinois: J. Russell Jones; Indiana: Cyrus M. Allen, Iowa: Joshua Tracey, Kansas: John A. Martin: Kentucky: Allen A. Burton; Louisiana: M. H. Southworth; Maine: Lewis Baker; Maryland Charles C. Fulton; Massachusetts: William Claflin; Michigan: Marsh Giddings; Minnesota: John T. Averill; Mississippi: A. C. Fisk; Missouri: Bengamin Loan; Nebraska: E. B. Taylor; Nevada: Charles E. Delong; New Hampshire: Wm. E. Chandler; New Jersey: James Gopsill; New York: Horace Greeley; North Carolina: William Sloan; Ohio: Bengamin Rush Cowan; Oregon: Henry W. Corbett; Pennsylvania: Wm. H. Kemble; Rhode Island: Lyman B. Frieze; South Carolina: Joseph H. Jenks; Tennessee: Wm. B. Stokes; Texas: Andrew J. Hamilton; Vermont: Trenor W. Parks; Virginia Franklin Stearns; West Virginia: Samuel D. Karns; Wisconsin: David Atwood; Colorado: Daniel Witter; Dakota: Newton Edmunds; Idaho: J. C. Henley; Montana: E. M. Wilson, District of Columbia: Sayles J. Bowen.

New Advertisements.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies' Misses, and Children's
GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,
made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

BACON!
Choice Sugar Cured Bacon,
SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,
in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address
STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

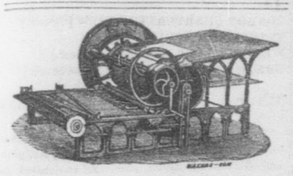
IMPROVED
THRASHING MACHINE!
DANIEL GEISER. J. P. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with
GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.
With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use: in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an i

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY, 29, 1868.

Local Affairs.

RETIRED.— John Brotherline has retired as publisher of the *Blair County Radical*, and is succeeded by M. Edgar King and James H. Irwin. These gentlemen have our best wishes, and we hope to see the *Radical* prosper under their management.

MRS. H. M. OGLE, agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, at the Western Union Telegraph office, has for sale a fine assortment of Clark's Superior Sewing Machine Cotton, also Sewing Machine oil and needles. Machines out of repair will be repaired by leaving them immediately with Mrs. Ogle.

APPOINTED.—Our friend and fellow-townsman, Dr. C. N. Hickok, was appointed Grand Guardian of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania at the late session of that body held in Pittsburgh. The appointment is a good one, and we feel assured that the duties of the office will be faithfully attended to, as the Order has not a better informed, or more active and energetic member than the District Deputy of Bedford county.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—The April number of this excellent publication, contains eight articles, any one of which would be worth four times the cost of the publication. An article upon "The Irish Abroad" is very ably written and will attract much attention, but there are few this side of the Atlantic, we opine, who will agree with the conclusion at which it arrives.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—Throughout the country the prospect of an abundant crop of apples is most favorable. In a recent journey of over three hundred and fifty miles we found every orchard white with bloom. Peaches in this locality have been nearly all killed by the severe winter except in high ground where there may yet be a light crop. From the regular peach growing districts of the country both east and west the reports indicate a full average crop. Pears promise an average crop if not injured by frosts or cold wet weather. Grapes are putting forth slowly and have been seriously damaged by the severe winter.

HARPER FOR JUNE, commences the 37th volume. The following table of contents enriches the present number: Lookout Mountain and How We Won It; Springtime; Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia; Immortal; Shooting Stars. Detonating Meteors and Aerolites; Daybreak; Milly's Mishaps; Three Views of the Same Things; The Loot of Lucknow; Trinity Season; Drawing Bureau Rations; The New Timothy, Part II.; Martha's Vineyard; The Woman's Kingdom; English Photographs, by an American; Woman's Beauty; The Baltimore Plot to Assassinate Abraham Lincoln: Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to invite the citizen soldiers of Bedford and vicinity to participate in the exercises attendant upon the decorating of the graves of fallen comrades, would respectfully give notice that all soldiers of the late war are expected to meet at the Court House, on *Saturday next, at 1 o' clock, P. M.* and take part in the ceremonies. It is hoped that every soldier in the community will be present. Let there be a good representations of the different organizations.

Lieut. LEVI SMITH, late of the 76 Pa. Vols.
Capt. R. W. COOK, " " 138 "
Capt. T. H. LYONS, " " 22d Cav.
Sergt. PHILIP HUZZARD " " 76 Pa. Vols.
Corp. WM. W. BARCLAY, " " 1st Cal. Cav.
Musician JOSIAH HALEY, " " 55 Pa. Vols.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH FOR JUNE is largely given to that most important subject which has received so little correct attention and proper treatment, "The Rearing of Our Children"—a subject so fraught with deepest interest, that many talented persons are spending their lives and money in foreign lands in preparing themselves for the benefit of our children. Miss Peabody, who writes on the "Kindergarten Schools of Germany," is among that number. Mrs. Horace Mann teaches "The Care of Little Children;" the Editor discourses on "Our Children," and Mrs. E. Oakes Smith tell's of "Rocking the Cradle." Its other contributors are A. B. Street, Mrs. L. F. Fowler, H. W. Beecher, Dr. Peet, Phœbe Cary, Mrs. D. H. Prime, Prof. Browne, Mrs. Dr. Gleason, etc.—a list equaled by few contemporaries. $2 per annum; 20 cts. per number. Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—An important railroad project is on foot in Delaware, by which the city of Wilmington will be connected with the Western borders of Pennsylvania, by a route passing through the southern counties of the State, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette and Green. The Wilmington people express their willingness to do their share of the work, and the friends of the entireprise contend, that if the people residing in the counties through which the proposed road will pass, will do theirs, there will be no difficulty in bringing about a successful practical result. It is claimed by the Wilmington people that the Brandywine and Christiana rivers afford not less than twelve miles of frontage suitable for wharves, between the city proper and the Delaware, that the harbor afforded by the mouth of the Christiana is a natural harbor of safety for shipping, and the only one of importance on the west bank of the Delaware, above the Breakwater, at Cape Henlopen.—*Philadelphia Star.*

A STANDARD WORK.—A Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History, with numerous Illustrations and maps. Edited by William Smith, LL. D. Published by Messrs. J. B. Burr & Co., Hartford, Connecticut.

This work is a timely response to a widespread and urgent necessity of all Bible readers. Being the *only American Edition of the only abridgement* by the author's own hand of his voluminous Dictionary, which is too costly for the common purse—it is at once the only perfectly reliable and practical one, containing all that the general reader and student can wish. The publishers have in this given the public a volume of which they may well be proud. It is a standard work, commends itself to all who examine it, and should be found in every family. Be careful to get this edition, if you would have the most reliable Dictionary at the most reasonable price. It is sold by subscription only. See advertisement in another column. Agents should address the publishers at once.

ARE PENNSYLVANIANS HEAVIER THAN VIRGINIANS?—A QUESTION FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The following article, taken from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of May 6th, escaped us at the time of its appearance in that journal. We publish it to show our readers that there are others who do not hold the Pennsylvania Central in better repute than we have been want to hold it, and further, that there are other eyes directed to the route upon which we are located. We have never been able to understand why the Reading Railroad did not make an effort to secure an outlet to the West on this route. Perhaps this article accounts for it.

According to the "Railroad passenger rates" adopted by the last "convention of railroad officers in the United States," the fare from Baltimore to Pittsburg is $10 50. From Baltimore to Wheeling $10 00. The distance from Baltimore to Pittsburg via Harrisburg, is 334 miles; Baltimore to Wheeling, by same route, 425 miles; from which it appears that a Pittsburgher coming home from Baltimore must pay 50 cents more for traveling 91 miles less distance, than the citizen of Wheeling. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its connections carry the Wheeling passenger at the rate of 2.35 cents per mile. If they could afford to carry Pittsburgh passengers at the same rate, the fare from Baltimore to Pittsburg would be $7 87 instead of $10 50. At the same rate, the fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh would be $8 32 instead of $11 00.

If a Philadelphian wishes to go to Wheeling by the direct route through Harrisburg, he will travel 22 miles further than if he started from Baltimore, and the cost of his through ticket will be 1 45. Thus for the 22 miles of additional distance he is compelled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to pay the sum of $3 45. If, however, he chooses to reach Harrisburg by way of Baltimore, he will travel 85 miles further, and the cost will be as follows:

Philadelphia to Baltimore	$ 3 25
Baltimore to Wheeling	10 00
Philadelphia to Wheeling via Baltimore and Harrisburg	13 25

These figures indicate that the railway facilties of Baltimore are decidedly superior to those of Philadelphia, and Wheeling to those of Pittsburgh, and are but examples of a host which might be adduced to show that every Eastern and nearly every Western city has a like superiority in this particular over the two which are supposed to constitute the Eastern and Western termini of the great Pennsylvania Railway.

This state of affairs has not been brought about by the superior natural advantages of any of our respective rivals. We make the deliberate charge that it is simply and solely the result of the blind infatuation of the city of Philadelphia. Persuaded that a corporation, founded for her own safety, and erected chiefly with her own money, would be devoted primarily, if not exclusively, to the advancement of her prosperity as against that of all other cities, her influence was exerted without hesitation or reserve to accomplish every measure proposed for the advantage of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road Company. Every resistance to its encroachments which to the plain, common sense of other parts of the State seemed necessary to the common interests of the people, was overruled by Philadelphia influence. The main line of the State canals, which with their connections, the Portage and Columbia Railroads, had been constructed at a cost of more than $20,000,000—and which would to-day have been worth more than the original cost—was given to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a song to be blotted from the map of the Commonwealth. The tonnage tax, which had already amounted to nearly $300,000 and would have now been three times that sum per annum, was repealed.

The Philadelphia and Erie road—in which the city of Philadelphia had so largely invested and which with the aid extended by the State Legislature ought to have been completed and maintained as an independent enterprise—was suffered to go into the hands of the favored corporation, already gigantic in its power. Every measure proposed by the company was advocated by Philadelphia on faith. When the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad desired to extend its broad guage track to Philadelphia—her lawyers, her judges, her Legislators, were in the fore front of the battle waged against it by the great monopoly.

When the Connellsville Railroad was about to be completed *her* legislators chiefly procured the passage of the infamous act which repealed for a time the charter of that company. In short Philadelphia influence anointed and crowned the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, *King of the Commonwealth.*

And how has the king ruled for Philadelphia interests? By uniformly *discriminating against her and her natural ally, Pittsburgh.* The oil trade furnishes a striking illustration. Pittsburgh was its natural "refinery," and Philadelphia its true market and shipping port. The Pennsylvania Company, as transporter, holds the business within its grasp. Instead of drawing it gently to Philadelphia, the company tightened its greedy clutch upon the trade, so that more than half of the refining business to escape strangulation rushed off to Cleveland—fifty miles further from coal, 140 miles westward from the oil wells, and 150 miles further from the seaboard at any point than Pittsburgh. As a consequence, the greater part of the petroleum is shipped to foreign countries from the port of New York.

By seizing with avidity every opportunity to carry trade around her or away from her which presents itself, as in the Allentown route to New York. The through trains between New York and the West touching Philadelphia as a way station on the great Metropolitan route. The newly perfected cheap and quick line from Chicago to Baltimore via the Philadelphia and Erie and Nothern Central Roads. The connivance with the latter to drive to Baltimore the trade of one of the best regions in the State, and in other cases which the Philadelphians can specify.

By using every means, fair or foul, to prevent the construction of any Railroad leading towards Philadelphia, and every measure which would tend to liberate her from the unmerciful grasp of the monopoly.

When the Reading Railroad Company ventured to show a desire to put forth its arms to a Western connection, the King cries *caviare* and threatens an opposition road into the coal region as a punishment to the presumptuous malcontent. When the Connellsville charter has been restored by the interference of the courts, and it is no longer possible to prevent the construction of that line, every plain and valley between its track and Philadelphia is surveyed to prevent, if possible, the construction of an independent branch to that city which the monopoly may not control. When the Allegheny Valley begins work on the line to reach Philadelphia, a force is set to digging across the proposed track in order to form a nucleus for retarding litigation; and meanwhile the threat of a parallel road from Pittsburgh to Oil City, backed by the wealth of the monopoly, is expected to terrify its stockholders into abandonment of their measures for the relief of Pitsburgh and Philadelphia. To use the exultant language of one of the Company's organs, "Pennsylvania is already tolerably well fortified against invasion from interests hostile to present occupants; and if the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the West Branch, and the Schuylkill, etc., are not commanded at all strategic points by guns of long range, they are at any rate occupied."

Every possible line on which a competing route might be constructed, is claimed by the sham surveys of the Company or the sham companies in its interest.

With such a king (Stork) to rule over them, we are not surprised to learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that there are some "croakers" about. The astonishment to us is, that there are still so many in Philadelphia who believe in the face of every fact that "the King can do no wrong." For this, the newspaper press is in part responsible. Let them fearlessly set before the public every fact bearing on the situation, and the remedy for past mistakes, and the croaking will soon solidify into energetic measures to apply the remedy. The patient has a magnificent constitution, the cure is easy and will be perfect.

The distance from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, via the Reading and Lebanon Valley road, is 107 miles
From Harrisburg to Bridgeport, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, via Fishing Creek and Sherman Valley, 135 miles
Bridgeport to Pittsburgh 135 miles
Philadelphia to Pittsburgh 377 miles

A distance greater than that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but doubly compensated for by crossing the Mountains with a maximum grade of only 67 feet per mile.

The cost of 135 miles necessary to make this connection at, say, $45,000 per mile, will be $6,075,000. The parties to raise the money are the Reading and the New Jersey Central roads, and the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

By the Allegheny Valley Railroad another route offers of similar length, *with no heavier grade than 26½ feet* to the mile, and with admirable capacities which the length of this article precludes us from enumerating.

Who is so blind as not to see that the construction of these roads will place Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh on an equal footing with the most favored railroad cities of the Union? Let Philadelphia arise from her lethargy, stretch out her iron arms from the Reading westward, and grasp the magnificent future which is now within her easy reach.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, who share the anxiety of the people of the Southeastern counties of this State for a new through railway line from East to West, have addressed the following to the people of Southern Pennsylvania:

The city of Willmington, Delaware, is situated upon tidewater, at the point where a straight line, drawn from West to East, through the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, strikes the Delaware River. The city limits extend to the Delaware, and include upon it, and upon the Brandywine and Christiana rivers, not less than twelve miles of front, suitable for wharfage, and having mostly sufficient depth of water to float the largest merchant vessels. The harbor thus afforded by the mouth of the Christiana is a natural haven of safety for shipping, and the only one of any importance on the west bank of the Delaware above the breakwater at Cape Henlopen.

The advantages of a harbor at this point are numerous, one of the most obvious and important being the practicability of keeping open the mouth of the Christiana, and a channel down the Delaware, throughout the winter season. It is upon the line of the great seaboard railway communication between the North and South; has a most complete and effective railway system ending here which taps all Delaware and Eastern Maryland, and has in course of rapid construction an easy and cheaply built road to the Schuylkill coal regions.

It is proposed to you to build a road which shall connect Wilmington with the Western borders of Pennsylvania, by a route passing through the southern counties of that State. Such a road is greatly needed. It has long been talked of. It would be of immense importance to you. It would greatly enhance the value of your property. It would open to market, all the rich mineral and agricultural resources of your section. Such a road is no visionary project. The route is practicable. Portions of it, indeed, are already constructed, and additional links and further extentions are required. It can be built, with ease, and at an early day, if you will exert yourselves in co-operation with the city of Wilmington.

For the practical test of the sincerity of those who make this proposition, let it be understood that Willmington will meet your efforts, at or about the town of Oxford, in Chester county, on the line of a railroad to Philadelphia. A point in that neighborhood must be a point on your Pennsylvania route, under any ordinary circumstances. Should you build to it, you will therefore have made no mistake to accommodate us. And if we meet you here, ready to bring your trade to a commodious harbor on tide water, or a home market in a large and growing city; if our inducements and invitations should be good, you can then take our short route to Wilmington.

Let us have a response from all along the Southern line of Pennsylvania. You have long been sealed up from the influence of trade, and growth and development are waiting upon the construction of this railroad. Shall we shake hands upon a mutual effort?

To this we respond: The people of the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania are ready and willing, to the extent of their ability, to assist any project that will enable them to develop hidden treasures which are imbeded in their hills and vallies and which will also give them an outlet to tide-water where they can convert their marketable products into a fair equivalent in money. We have long urged the necessity of a trunk line through the Southern tier of counties, and while it has been conceded by the commercial people of the east that such a line is demanded by every interest of trade, yet, by the infamous course of that villainous corporation, which appears to hold the destiny of the Commonwealth in its hands, we have been compelled to allow our interest to be hawked about and put up as a shield for any amount of outrage, thus adding insult to injury. Let the people of Wilmington rest assured that the Southern tier of counties are alive to their interests and will leave no opportunity slip to advance them.

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME AND INSECTIVEROUS BIRDS.—Some weeks ago we published an extract from a bill, pending before the Legislature, increasing the penalties for the destruction of the above classes of birds; this bill was passed and signed by the Governor, and for the information of those who desire to know the laws of Pennsylvania, as they now apply to this county, upon this subject, we present the general law approved 21st day of April, A. D. 1858 as amended by the act approved the 31st of March, A. D. 1868:

AN ACT for the better preservation of Game and Insectiverous Birds.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or other insecticerous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars.

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the fourth day of July, or any partridge between the twentieth day of December and the twentieth day of October of each year, or any rabbit between the first day of January and the first day of October, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offence.

SECTION 3. That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, or carry out of this state, for the purpose of supplying any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SECTION 4. That no person shall, at any time, wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act within this commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

SECTION 5. That the possession of any person in this commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be *prima facia* evidence to convict under this act.

SECTION 6. That any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprise: *Provided however*, That such conviction be made within sixty days after the committing of the offence.

COMPLIMENTARY NOTICES.—Our friends of the press, who have been pleased to favor us with complimentary notices, will accept our thanks. For the purpose of showing our readers what is thought of the INQUIRER by those who can appreciate our efforts, we copy the following compliments which have come to our notice:

"THE Bedford (Pa.) INQUIRER comes to us enlarged and looking much improved in appearance."—*Norristown Semi-Weekly Republican.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has added another column to each page, presents a neat appearance, and is ably conducted."—*Lewistown Gazette.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER comes to us enfarged and improved, and gives evidence of its increased success and prosperity."—*York True Democrat.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has been enlarged to an eight column paper, and is now one of the largest and handsomest printed sheets in the State."—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has been enlarged to an eight column paper—the only one of that size published in this part of the State. It is a neat and good paper, and is well deserving of success."—*Huntingdon Globe.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has been enlarged to an eight column paper, and is now one of the largest and handsomest printed sheets in the State. Sorry we can't say as much for its politics."—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

"ENLARGED.—That sterling Republican paper, the Bedford (Pa.) INQUIRER came to us last week considerably enlarged and improved in appearance. It is an excellent and well conducted paper."—*Libertytown (Md.) Banner.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has been enlarged to an eight column paper and presents a neat appearance. This enlargement was rendered necessary on account of the increased demand upon its columns by the book and periodical trade." (?)—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER has been enlarged to an eight column paper, and is well edited, deserving the success it is receiving."—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER made its appearance last week considerbly enlarged and otherwise improved. The INQUIRER is most ably conducted, and under the management of Durborrow & Lutz, has been of incalculable service to the Republican party of Bedford County."—*Shippensburg News.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER, published at Bedford, Pa., appeared last week in an enlarged form and greatly improved. It is an excellent Republican journal, conducted with much ability, and weare glad to note this evedence of its success."—*Reading Journal.*

"THE Bedford INQUIRER, one of the most sterling interior journals, has been enlarged and improved. We remember it as long as we can remember anything about news papers, and never knew it to turn from the even tenor of its way or repudiate its espoused principles."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"ENLARGED.—The Bedford INQUIRER, conducted by Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz, has been enlarged and improved in appearance, and now takes rank among our largest and best Pennsylvania newspapers. It is well conducted, handsomely printed, and its politics are of the Republican wide awake kind. Our party friends in Bedford should extend to the INQUIRER the liberal support which its enterprising proprietors so justly merit."—*Delaware County Republican.*

Look on this picture, and then on that."
Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons. 2t

INFORMATION WANTED.—John Kelly, a boy aged about seventeen years, run away from his home near Shippensburg, Pa., in the month of March, 1867, and up to this time no trace of him can be found by his friends. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mary Kelly, care of VALLEY SENTINEL, Shippensburg, Pa.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The inactive condition of the Flour market, recorded at the close of last week, still continues, and for the medium and low grades of spring Wheat prices tend downward. There is scarcely any demand for home consumption, and the shippers have withdrawn from the market. Sales of a few hundred bbls. at $8.50@9 for superfine; $9@.75 for extra; $10.25@11.50 for northwest extra family; $10.75@12.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@15 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is very little Wheat coming forward, and not much wanted, but prices are steady. Sales of 1400 bush. good and prime red at $2.75@2.85. In white nothing doing. Rye has declined 5c. ₱ bush.; 800 bush. Pennsylvania sold at $2.15. Corn is less inquired after, and prices of Western mixed have fallen 5c. ₱ bush. Sales of 1000 bush. yellow at $1.25, and 3450 bush. Western mixed, in the cars, at $1.19@1.20. For Oats the demand has fallen off.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27. Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were unsettled and lower. 1400 head sold at 11@11½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western 9@10½c. for fair to good; 6@8c. ₱lb, gross, for common as to quality.

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

Frightful Prophecies.

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causing of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. P. Sheeder, on the 21st inst., Mr. ADRIEL KOONS and Miss MARY R. BARLEY, both of Bedford co.

At the house of the bride's father, Mr. William Hollingshead, April 23d, by the Rev. T. F. Cannon, Mr. JAMES A. GILCHRIST, of Bedford, Penn'a., to Miss MATILDA HOLLINGSHEAD, of Moundsville, West Virginia.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JACOB M. RICE, of Monroe township, and Miss RHODA LAYTON, of East Providence tp.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., at Bedford, Dr. WILLIAM H. WATSON, aged 56 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The announcement of the death of Dr. WILLIAM H. WATSON, causes deep sorrow throughout the community, in which his life was passed. In near and distant States, it will bring sadness to many, who appreciated his skill and urbanity, during his long professional ministration at the Bedford Springs.

Upon the death of his father, Doctor Watson, at an early age, succeeded to the duties of a large and laborious practice, which he pursued assiduously and successfully—and here, in the legends of innumerable households, must the record of the unpretending deeds of the physician's life be found.

Kind and urbane in social intercourse, as a physician he was eminently so; and in the sick-room his tenderness and sympathy won at once the confidence and affection of the patient and his friends. In a profession, whose members are proverbially jealous of each other, he succeeded, better than most men, in preserving the amenities, and avoiding the asperities that often occur in contagious practice.

Into the sacred precincts of *home* it is not for us to intrude—farther than to know that the genial and kindly qualities that characterized his outer intercourse, shone with brighter lustre in the family circle, where he was loving and beloved.

But, after a life well spent, and leaving no enmity in the breast of any living, the urbane Gentleman, the kind Father, the good Physician rests from his labors—but still lives in the memories of those who remain to tread the same inevitable path. C.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

WINDOW SASH!

WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.

May 29:tf

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH AKERS, deceased. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Akers, late of Monroe tp., Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make the same known to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. ABIA AKERS,

may29 Anministrator.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, for HOWLAND'S LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT, AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN. The work comprises an accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The *largest commission given.* We employ no General Agents, and offer *extra* inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing *directly* with the *publishers.* For descriptive circulars and terms address,

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers,
ma29:3m Hartford, Conn.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTONSVILLE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground, now occupied by Nancy Stoner, in Pattonsville, on reasonable terms: The house was erected for a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, containing eight rooms, with a commodious Kitchen, and well of excellent water. The Stabling is sufficient for Hotel purposes, and the garden is not excelled in the neighborhood. There are all the other requisite out-buildings, and in excellent condition. A School House immediately across the street, and Churches within a few hundred yards. This is a very desirable location.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may29.tf Bedford, Pa.

HARVEST TOOLS

and MACHINERY at

HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

SIGN OF THE RED PAD-LOCK.

Russell's Massillon Reapers and Mowers, with which we challenge all competition. Farmer Mowers—Troy Pattern, warranted.

100 Green Castle Grain Cradles. The only *genuine Green Castles* in the county.

Waldron's Grain Scythes.
Beard's Silver Steel Grain Scythes.
Gilt Grain Scythes.
English Waldron Grass Scythes.
Waldron's English Pattern Scythes.
Red Racer Scythes.
Red Rover Scythes.
Queen of the Meadow Scythes.
Dunn's Gilt Scythes.
Gilt Back Scythes.
Silver Steel Scythes.
Black Snake Scythes.
Mowery's Steel Back Scythes.
American Waldron Scythes.
Spring Tooth Horse Hay and Grain Rakes, several of the best patents.
Scythe Snaths in variety.
Hand Rakes.
Pitch Forks.
Horse Hay Forks.
Field Cans.
Scythe Stones and Rifles of all kinds.
Sickles.
Rope, all sizes.
Dumbjohns.
Hammered Shovel Molds.
Children's Carriages and Wagons.
Ice Cream Freezers.

In short all kinds of Farm Implements and Machinery at lowest cash prices, and the largest general Hardware stock in the county.

Call and see us. may29:tf

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to solicit orders for Dr. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith.*

The Springfield *Republican* says, this edition published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy *this.*

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no *General Agents*, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers,

J. B. BURR & CO.,
ma29:3m Hartford, Conn.

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60.

Send for circular.

THE ELECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $3, given to every subscriber.

Specimen copies sent free, on application. Address JOHN BUCHANAN,

227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
may29:1yr.

TO BUY CHEAP!

And get what you want, go to the

NEW BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. OSTER & CO.

NEW GOODS every week, and constantly on hand a large and attractive STOCK OF GOODS.

Bedford, Pa., May 8, 1868.

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1868, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Class.	Bedford Borough.		Taxes.
11	G R Oster & Co.	Store.	$15 00
12	A B Cramer & Co.	do	12 50
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robert Fyan	do	10 00
13	Bowser & Miller	do	10 00
13	Hartley & Metzgar	do	10 00
13	J M Shoemaker	do	10 00
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do	7 00
14	George Reimund	do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do	7 00
13	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
13	T M Lynch	do	10 00
13	R Mc Blymyer & Co	do	10 00
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & Son	do	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	7 00
14	John Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardorff	do	7 00
14	Mrs M Shafer	Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry	7 00
14	Durborrow & Lutz	Store	7 00
14	John Keeffe	do	7 00
14	E M Fisher	do	7 00
11	Reed & Schell	Bankers	15 00
13	O E Shannon	do	15 00
13	D W Grouse	Store	7 00
14	H F Irvine	do	7 00
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
14	David Brode	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
14	William Wolf	Confectionery	7 00
	Thomas Hodel	Brewery	14 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & Sons.	Store	10 00
11	J B Williams & Co	do	15 00
14	A J Shroyer	do	7 00
14	F M Masters	Druggist	7 00
14	Josiah Harris	Store	7 00
14	Harris & Ramsey	do	7 00
14	J C Black	Confectionery	7 00
13	Baughman, Gump & Co.	Hardware	10 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Store	7 00
14	Mrs Farquhar & Co.	Fancy Store	7 00
14	J T Lucas	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	Store	7 00
13	States & Morgart	do	10 00
14	Theodore Klahre	do	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
13	J B Tobias	do	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
13	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co.	Store	10 00
13	Richard Langdon.	Store	10 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
14	Catharine Evans,	do	7 00
	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	7 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Elizabeth Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs Kate Corle	do	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Co	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	Wm Grove	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 00
14	Milton Woodcock	do	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Mullin & Nycum	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Lewis N Fyan	Store	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	John Markle	do	7 00
14	Ziegler & Hillegas	do	7 00
14	Wm Keyser	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
14	Joseph Ling	do	7 00
14	Wm Burnett	do	7 00
14	N Maser	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	E Richards & Co	Store	7 00
14	Chas Crisman & Co	do	7 00
14	G W Blackburn	do	7 00
	Schellsburg Township.		
14

Farm, Garden & Household.

CULTURE OF FIELD PEAS.

We have for many years advocated the more extensive cultivation of peas and beans, as a means of enriching the land. They contain twice as much nitrogen as wheat and corn, and consequently make rich manure. A crop of peas of forty bushels per acre contains in seed and straw about 120 pounds of nitrogen, while a crop of wheat of forty bushels per acre, in seed and straw (calculating the straw to weigh as much as the grain, which, we think, is about the average in this climate,) contains about 57 pounds of nitrogen. Peas, Beans, and Clover, are all leguminous plants (i. e., belong to the pea family) and all contains a large proportion of nitrogen. When consumed on the farm they afford rich manure. The manure from a bushel of peas is worth as much again as the manure from a bushel of corn.

Where peas can be grown and consumed on the farm, therefore, they are eminently a renovating crop. On the other hand, if sold, they remove more fertilizing elements from the farm than a crop of wheat or barley. Peas do well on sod land, and are generally grown as a crop to precede winter wheat. On an old, tough, Timothy sod this is not a good rotation. The peas may do well, but the sod is seldom sufficiently rotted to produce good wheat. On a two or three year old clover sod the practice of sowing peas to be followed by wheat is a good one, provided the land is rich enough, or can be manured for the wheat. If the peas were drilled in rows a foot apart, and we had a good horse hoe, that would hoe ten or twelve rows at once, there can be no doubt that peas might be extensively grown on wheat *farms*, to great advantage—provided always that they are fed out and not sold. If not hoed, it is very important to secure a large growth of vines, so that they may smother the weeds. We have had wheat after a heavy crop of peas, that was as clean as if the land had been well-fallowed, and far cleaner than it frequently is after a poor, neglected summer fallow. But on poor, dirty land, a crop of peas sown rather late in a wet spring, followed in a week or two by such a drouth as we had last season, is about the worst preparation for wheat that can be adopted. The fact is, all our renovating crops, such as peas, beans, clover, turnips, and other roots, need clean, rich land, and the best of culture. Occasionally, in a wet season, a large crop is obtained on poor, badly cultivated land, but this is the exception. Generally such treatment results in half a crop of peas and a full crop of weeds—requiring more labor to harvest them and leaving the land foul. It is best to sow peas with a drill, but if this cannot be done, take great pains in plowing the land, and sow the peas on the furrows without previous harrowing. The seed will, coll into the hollows between the furrows and the harrow, passed lengthwise of the furrows, will cover them. Share's harrow, with steel teeth, is a good implement to cover peas. As the object is to get a heavy, smothering crop, it is well to seed thick, say three bushels per acre, or if large peas, three and a half. The small Canada creeper is the kind usually raised in Western New York. Fortunately the pea bug attacks our peas and renders them unsalable. They can only be raised for the purpose of feeding out on the farm. There is nothing better for hogs, especially in connection with corn. If fed out by the middle of November the bugs, do comparatively little damage. Many farmers feed them to pigs, straw and all, without thrashing. This will answer very well while the crop is green, and the pigs will eat nearly all the vines, but when the crop is matured it is a wasteful and slovenly practice. If the peas are properly cured, the straw, especially if a large crop, makes excellent fodder for sheep, and should be carefully saved.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHY HEAP UP MANURE?

The old-fashioned practice of composting all the contents of the yard, the sties, and the stables, is attended with much labor, and is often imperfectly done, or neglected altogether, from want of conviction of its utility. There are the same materials before and after the heaping, the farmer reasons; why will they not benefit the land as much in one condition as in the other? The question is fairly put, and demands an answer. There are not necessarily the same materials in a compost heap before and after fermentation. If the contents of a yard were swamp-muck, peat, surface loam, various kinds of straw, sea-weed, kelp, and the manure of horses sheep, and cattle, and if to these was added fresh privy manure, or night soil, or a few bushels of lime or ashes, the wholemass would be thrown into fermentation, and new chemical combinations would take place, and the new compounds would be more immediately available for plant food. Just how much the mass would be benefited by these new combinations we may not be able to state, but no intelligent farmer has any doubt of the higher value of fermented compost, for ordinary farm purposes. Another great advantage from this work is the increased fineness of the manure. Stable manure is often carried out and spread in great frozen or dried lumps, and in this condition is plowed into the ground. It doubtless benefits the soil in this condition, but the roots of plants are a long time in getting their food. We think it pays to fork over a manure heap twice, and give it the full benefit of a second fermentation. The hay and straw are all broken down by this process, all the materials of the mass are thoroughly mixed. Much of the immediate effect of manure depends upon its fineness. The time usually allowed for composting is quite too short. The greatly increased effect of well-rotted manure has led some to wish for a whole year to complete the process.

This is one of the *points* that we should like to see accurately determined on an experimental farm. The liquefying of all the yard manures is doubtless better than any comminution that we can attain by rotting, but the necessary apparatus for doing this, and applying it economically to the fields, requires more capital than most farmers have to invest. Thorough composting is within the means of all, and would always pay.

DON'T LET POTATOES "MIX IN THE HILL."

"Do potatoes ever mix in the hill?"—Potatoes are very apt to be mixed in the hill, and it requires constant care not to suffer loss in this way, for mixed potatoes never will bring so high a price in market as they would were the kinds separated. The mixture always takes place either *at or before planting, or after digging.* The question may be discussed till doomsday with some people, and never be decided, for the simple reason that some people are exceedingly careless with their seed potatoes. It is not unusual to see, that the soil and manner of cultivation, manure, amount of weeds, etc., have a decided effect upon the external appearance of the potatoes. These things affect the tops, the roots, the tubes externally, and their internal character. The color and marking are perhaps least affected; the form is subject to considerable change; the texture of the skin to still more; and it may be and probably is true, that after cultivating a variety for many years under similar circumstances, a decided change of appearance and character may be established. This, however, very rarely occurs, and the possibility of such a thing may be entirely disregarded in practical matters, except to throw out any peculiar looking ones which may be noticed when the seed is cut. Different kinds of potatoes may be planted in contiguous rows, as well as otherwise. In fact, this is the best way of comparing the productiveness of different varieties—two rows across the field being planted with each kind, repeating the same kind two or three times, to give all an even chance.—*American Agriculturist.*

A VERY RICH FARM.—The narrator says: "I went over last summer with two friends, and Jones took us up on a four acre lot he had just prepared for planting. We all went to the centre of the lot, and he here made a single bill and showed us a cucumber seed. 'Now, boys,' said he, 'when I put this seed into the ground you must run for the fence and get out as soon as you can.' No sooner had he dropped the seed than he and the other started off as if a bull dog had been after them. I was so surprised that I forgot the warning until I saw a vine pushing up from the ground and making for me. Then I ran as if for dear life, but before I got to the fence the vine caught me and began to wind round me like a snake. I was very much alarmed, and put my hand to my pocket for my jack-nife with which to cut myself loose: but to my horror could not get it on account of a cucumber which hung there and which was growing like blazes! It took four men with scythes to cut me loose."

Humorous.

THAT young man to whom the world "owes a living" has been turned out of doors—his landlady not being willing to take the indebtedness of the world on her shoulders.

AN old bachelor thinks the trails of ladies' dresses infernal machines, from the fact that a blow-up took place directly after he put his feet on one.

A PEDAGOGUE asked his scholars if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man's having two wives, whereupon the whole school cried out, "No man can serve two masters."

AN overbearing lawyer, endeavoring to browbeat a witness, told him he could plainly see a rogue in his face. "I never knew till now," said the witness, "that my face was a looking glass."

AT a colored party, Sambo asked Dinah if he should help her to some of the breast. "Now 'aint you shamed, Sambo, to say breast before the ladies. I'll take a piece ob turkey bosom."

A PAPER in Indianapolis, Ind., proposes that hereafter, instead of saying "Let us sing the Doxology," the minister shall say, "Let us put on overcoats, adjust furs, slip on gloves, grab our hat, look at the clock and be dismissed."

"ARE you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?" said a minister of a sick man.

"Oh, no! I have been living six-and thirty years with the queen of Terrors; the king can't be much worse."

PRETTY girl to Charles—"Charley, how far is it around the world? Isn't it twenty-four thousand—" Charles (who adores pretty girl and puts both arms around her) "That's all a mistake, my love: it is only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him. "Dear Charley."

"TOMMY, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause he says if anybody will send him a club, he will send them a paper." The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained her consciousness enough to ask: "But, Tommy dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

A CITY fop being in a country tavern boasted of his cash, and agreed to drop money in a hat with any one present, the man who held out the longest to have the whole and treat the company, which was rather large. A farmer accepting the challenge, the fop dropped a five dollar greenback in the hat, and the farmer followed with a ten cent shinplaster. "Go on," said the fop. "I won't" said the farmer; "you take the whole and treat the company."

THE following anecdote of Ben. Butler is like him as if he had set for it:

The General, while in active practice in Massachusetts, was a terror and torment to Judges of thin calibre. On one occasion Judge Sanger having been bullied and badgered out of all patience, petulantly asked:

"What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?"

Scratching his head a minute, Benjamin F. replied "Well, I confess your Honor's got me there!"

A NEW STYLE OF SCULPTURE.—Passing by a grave-stone cutter's yard the other day, we happened to hear a conversation between our friend, who is an artist on monumental marble, and an old gent of the "original Teutonic "persuasion. Says he.''

"Mr. I vants a doom stone for my vife vots ded, and I vants you make him mit *little angels* on."

"All right," replied the accommodating artist, and the price was arranged.

"Vell, now, said he, "vot you sharge for one doom stone for me, as I dies soon too, and may as well gits him now?"

"The price was fixed, and the old man, turning to go said,

"Dats all right, I gives you dat, but mind Mr. I vants *my little angels mit trowsers on.*"

We left then.

HOW PAT GOT TO BOSTON.—Some years ago, an Irishman in the city of Portland, Maine, accosted the captain of a steamer, to inquire the fare to Boston, when the following colloquy ensued: "Good mornin', Could you be afther tellin' me what's the fare to Boshton?" "Three dollars," answered the captain. "But suppose I wint outside?" "In that case," said the captain, "you can go for two dollars." This was undoubtedly more money than Pat had; so he scratched his head and looked perplexed for a few moments, when a bright thought seemed to strike him—"I say, Capting, what would ye be afther takin' a hunthred and sixty pounds of freight for?" "Seventy-five cents," replied the captain. "Thin ye may put me down, capting, for I'm jist the boy that weighs that." The captain turned to the clerk, saying, "Put on the freight list one hundred and sixty pounds of live Irishman, and stow him in the hold."

A TRAVELKING book agent stopped at a tavern in New Jersey, while on a tramp. The landlady was a widow, the mother of three uncommonly plain daughters, who took a fancy to the agent. While at dinner one day, he was requested by the widow to carve the meat and serve it out to the company at the table. "My dear madam," said he, "really you must excuse me, for I do not understand carving. I am accustomed to being served—not doing service." "Not understand carving meat! Mercy on us!" ejaculated the lady, "what kind of a woman must your mother have been? A fine husband you'd make, to be sure! Why, if you was to come to me and say, 'Widow Fox, can I have one of your gals for a wife?' I would say to you, 'Mr. T., you can't, until you learn to carve meat.'" "Give yourself no uneasiness, my dear madam," replied T., "I don't want either of them; they look too much like their mother." It is said he left the house in a hurry, and did not venture near it again, for fear of some very unpleasant consequences.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filed. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations. ☞None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature. ☞25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists. ☞$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express. ☞$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express. Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, and by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

Legal Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the prvvisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

apr3 I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

			BROADTOP.		Taxes
55	acres,		Wm. A. Gray		1 90
440	do	33 perches,	James Patton		6 80
440	do	130	do do do		14 20
175	do	131	do do do		7 10
58	do	44	do do do		2 63
65	do		Jacob Meyers		7 88
30	do		Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do		Samuel L. Tobias		28 84
205	do		Newin & Marshall		66 40
289	do		Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do		James Figard		80
296	do	129	do James Razor		2 10
405	do		Ulrich Danner		3 43
5	do		Aaron Evans		46
60	do		Wm. Figard		22 75
3	do		Anderson Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do	150	do James Patton		5 70
393	do	197	do James Patton		5 53
76	do		Wm. Anderson's heirs		28 39
50	do		Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do		do do		58 80
125	do		John McCandles		18 38
50	do		Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
120	do		Phillips & Russell		77 82
119	do		James Patton		6 25
165	do		do do		8 90
100	do		Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do		John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do		do do		40 75
30	do		do do		24 45
164	do		Jno. Devereux part Jno. Belt		16 20
70	do	145	do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half		13
150	do		Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
			COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do		Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do		Arthur Brown		96
50	do		Philip Diehl		36
			HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do		Daniel Hinklin		9 04
349	do		John Tinman		7 71
453	do		Joseph Gardner		1 79
42	do	56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do		Andrew P. Miller		1 38
			HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do		John Corly		90
150	do		James Howard		63
161½	do		Michael Sipe		45
404	do		Richard Moans		1 10
420	do		John Chaney		1 10
464	do		Joseph Moanes		1 25
409½	do		Samuel Moans		2 89
42	do	35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do		Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do	54	do Israel Moans		1 08
196	do	50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do		Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do	20	do John Boyd		53
216	do	60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do		William Piper		53
228	do	2	do John Hardine		63
221	do		Ignatius Hardine		53
434	do	125	do James Wilson		53
425	do		George F. Alberti		70
213	do		Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do	57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do		Peter Shaw		75
200	do		Wm. Nicholas		63
25	do		Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do		Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do		Francis Johnson		1 43
143	do		Wm. Lane		45
365	do		Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do		Alex Johnson		98
368	do		George Hinish		1 09
286	do		Wm. Foster		88
75	do		Robert Montgomery		23
400	do		Isaac Cavan		2 04
400	do		Margaret Cavan		1 80
			JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.		
30	do		Nicholas Knouff		9
			LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
464	do		Peter Bush		1 02
250	do		Jacob Bush		78
200	do		Catharine Bush		96
108	do		Mary Elinior		18
400½	do		Christian Meyers Jr		90
395	do		Daniel Green		90
220	do		James Shaw		93
388½	do		Wm. King		45
149	do		George Wolford		14 76
400	do		Philip Amerine		1 25
464	do		Edward Allen		1 25
389	do		Abraham Amerine		1 20
447½	do		Matthew Shaw		1 25
254	do		Henry Amorine		93
426½	do		Wm. Shaw		1 25
359	do		George Amorine		1 08
271	do		Frederick Amorine		88
76	do		Philip Smith		59
436	do		Jacob Smith		1 38
433	do		John Smith		1 38
433	do		George Smith		1 38
400½	do		James Dick		1 25
231	do		Andrew Dick		1 25
400½	do		George McCall		1 25
400½	do		Joseph McCall		1 25
			LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
200	do		Mary Gordon		2 85
200	do		James Gordon		2 98
400	do		Thomas Jones		5 50
150½	do		Stephen Kerr		1 05
165	do		Edward Langley		3 38
200	do		Jacob Miller		1 28
200	do		Elizabeth Miller		1 38
200	do		Mary Piper		1 38
200	do		Amelia Piper		1 38
400	do		Edward Stone		5 50
132	do		John Tomm		5 50
450	do		Alex Montgomery		99
200	do		John Kerr		9 03
200	do		John Razor		1 38
200	do		Francis Moans		12 25
200	do		Milligen & Benedict		1 28
5	do		George Thompson		6
½	lot		Luke Feeney		43
8	lots		Gen. Wm. H. Irvine		85
102	do		John McElnaly		65
132	do		David Piper		83
200	do		Maria Alberti		1 25
107	do		Bartlebaugh		63
32	do		Thomas & John King		25
40	do		A. B. Cunett		1 60
1	Lot		Henry Stoverock		15
	do		Daniel Stoner		15
	do		Daniel Bear		15
	do		Samuel Yingling		1 68
	do		Jacob Biddle		15
	do		Ephriam Smeltzer		15
	do		M. Stone		15
	do		J. Trontman		15
	do		Samuel Carmac		20
	do		Daniel Bear		1 32
	do		Mrs. Lawrence		20
	do		Ann Scott		2 63
			MONROE TOWNSHIP.		
25	do		Joseph McDaniel		43
346	do		Jacob Martin		3 19
449	do		George Breathead		3 39
			PROVIDENCE EAST.		
1219	do		S. H. Tate's Heirs		34
900	do		do do		34
800	do		do do		34
224½	do		do do W. Carvin		22
402	do	46	do Keziah Logan		90
463	do		Charles Evans		90
402	do	62	do Charles Logan		90
400	do	75	do John Cavan		90
401	do	40	do James Cavan		90
400	do		Isaac Cavan		99
394	do	38	do Francis Logan		90
210	do		George Deweese		67½
30	do		P. Clingerman or S. Williams		36
100	do		Jacob Ritchey		27
400	do		Wm. Cavan		1 20
400	do		Wm. Long		1 35
431	do		John Crosby		1 23
			PROVIDENCE WEST		
106	do		Peter Morgart		1 05
420	do		Edward Glen		1 42
420½	do		Edward Gibbons		1 44
			ST CLAIR TP.		
411	do		Wm Snively		90
62	do		Henry Koontz		75
			SOUTHAMPTON TP.		
438	do		Richard Reed		1 32
439	do		Paul Ward		63
557	do		Patrick Ward		1 25
351	do		Joseph Ward		1 25
353	do		Jonathan Ward		1 25
459	do	141	do James Reed Jr		99
343½	do		Jesse Reed		78
362	do	19	do C Loyer & G H Spang		1 11
			UNION TP.		
400	do		John Swaggart		7 52
400	do		Leonard Swaggart		7 52
266	do		Alexander Gardner		5 84
116	do		Dr. Wm Smith		2 36
43	do		Samuel Burket		1 00
116	do		John Sloe		1 88
50	do		Frederick Snyder		1 00
274	do		Jeremiah Jackson		6 48
150	do		Jacob Swaggart		3 38
440	do		Wm Pearson		9 10
380	do		Ebenezer Branham		9 10
120	do		Conrad Imler		2 44
100	do		George Laib		2 02
100	do		Jacob Burket		2 02
150	do		Peter Shoenberger		3 12
123	do		John Still		8 35
200	do		Michael Shimer		2 18
50	do		Couples Brush Mt		63
433	do		Hugh Porter		1 27
359	do		Griffith Evans		8 63
403½	do		Philip Stine		8 55
439	do		John Martin		9 10
330	do		Wilson Hunt		9 10
363½	do		Alex Scott		9 10
127	do		Dr. P Shoenberger		7 58
424	do		do do		8 77
20	do		do do		50
90	do		do do part of Geo Leip		3 38
150	do		Wm Langham		5 72
80	do		Bowser Brush Mt		3 69
40	do		Peter Shimer Brush Mt		86

Legal Advertisements.

		WOODBERRY SOUTH.		
135	do		P Shoenberger (Ridge)	2 70
19	do		Wm Fluke	9
19	do		Fluke's Heirs	18
222	do		Elizabeth Piper	48
97	do		Robert Shaw	1 24
216	do	60½ do	Isabella Davis	18
54	do	100 do	John S Hetrick	21
300	do		Jacob Lingenfelter	46
		WOODBERRY MIDDLE.		
180	do		Daniel Montgomery	8 09
22	do		Kensinger's Heirs	1 25
20	do		Frederic Nicodemus	1 25
14	do		Charles Typer's Heirs	1 25
40	do	Stonerook part of Watt track		1 65
150	do		Robert Montgomery	5 46
15	do		Jacob Furrey	75
46	do		Penner's Heirs	2 66

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
o match.

They have also a good assortment of
ARMY CLOTHING
at very low prices;
BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our
CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT
is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS
in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
in great variety.
LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash or Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜
One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8tf.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as
CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET.
AND
SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITANIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,
VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY
AND
PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,
EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.
CHILDREN'S
Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest